

The Times - Dispatch

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1911.

THE WOMEN WHO PAY TAXES.

Things are brightening very much for the Cause, Judge Baldwin, the new Democratic Governor of Connecticut, and one of the most conservative of men, said in his inaugural address on Wednesday:

"I do not think the time has come for amending our Constitution so as to extend the privileges of the electorate to women. It will not come until they are generally desirous of such a change, and at present I see no evidence of any such general desire. But it is within the power of the General Assembly to make women who are assessed for taxes upon their property eligible to vote on all questions of municipal management."

Governor Baldwin is a descendant of Roger Sherman, one of the signers, and has on many questions a very clear view of the purposes for which this Government was founded. His declaration in favor of the suffrage for women, especially on questions of municipal management, will be of great assistance to the earnest-minded women in this community who think that there should be a limit to the extravagance with which its affairs are managed. More than a thousand men are employed by the City of Richmond, and the taxpayers of this town, women taxpayers, as well as men taxpayers, are paying these men in salaries, commissions, etc., etc., more than a million dollars annually.

This is the first year when the City's pay-roll has passed the million-dollar mark. We may talk about the extravagance of the women all we like; but we all know that if they had the chance of saying a word on this subject they would find out why the pay-roll is over a million dollars. The women of this country are the greatest economists in the world and can get more out of a dollar any day than all the men that ever lived. As a large part of this particular million is taken out of their pockets, no one can blame them for wishing to be in a position to take care of their own interests. Governor Baldwin had some such notion in his head when he suggested to the Connecticut Legislature that it has the power to confer the right of suffrage in municipal affairs upon women who are assessed for taxes on their property. This right will be granted in time; it has already been given to the women of Louisiana, a State that is almost as Southern in sentiment as Virginia.

The women who have interested themselves in the suffrage movement in Virginia are working very quietly. They do not intend to imitate the example of their British sisters and attack the police or throw down the law-breakers; but they are trying to interest the men in their cause by a campaign of education. This evening, for example, they will offer a free lecture at the Jefferson Hotel by Miss Eastman, a very learned man from Columbia University, who will talk exactly like a man upon a subject with which he is thoroughly conversant. Next month, George Harvey, the distinguished editor of Harper's Weekly, and the North American Review, will come to Richmond to discuss the same question in his fascinating and able way, and from time to time other men of note will be invited here to aid in the campaign of education. They will be worth hearing, because they will have something to say out of the ordinary and will say it with great respect for the traditions, the predilections and the customs of the community.

It has been announced that Dr. Eastman will be presented to the audience this evening by the Rev. Dr. Muehlenberg. The New York World contained yesterday a special dispatch from Denver saying that "Mrs. Alma J. Laflerty, a very good Virginia name, made the nominating speech that resulted in the election of Representative George McLean, of Denver, as Speaker." It is further stated that Mrs. Laflerty also named the temporary chief clerk, and that it was upon "Resolution No. 1" offered as her, that the Governor and Senate were officially informed that the House was in session. There is not much in this except in the nomination of names, but it shows that, as Sam Patch says, "when he jumped over Genesee Falls, that 'some things can be done as well as others.'" We regard the statement of Governor Baldwin as the most significant thing that has been said recently on the woman suffrage question.

THE TRINITY FIRE.

All friends of the cause of higher education in the South will naturally lament the destruction by fire of the main building of Trinity College at Durham. The estimated loss is \$100,000. College records and the personal effects of many students were burned. The fire in many respects resembling that at Richmond College on Christmas morning.

Trinity College is a bright light in

the Southern educational world, a place where academic liberty truly exists, where men learn to love the truth and seek it, an institution far in advance of the average Southern college in many ways. It is to be hoped that with indomitable energy Trinity will march steadily forward, undimmed by its misfortune, and we have no doubt that it will.

BENCHING THE BOODLE.

Adams County, Ohio, had a population in 1903 of 26,228. It contains six towns or cities, the largest of which is Manchester, with a population of 2,003. That place is situated on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; has telegraph, telephone and express facilities, banks, manufacturing enterprises and a newspaper. The county seat is West Union, which has a population of 1,003. It also is supplied with all the equipments of civilization and is in the midst of a productive agricultural country. The population of the county has increased 5,578 in thirty years, and during the same period the vote of the county has increased 2,017.

Adams County has recently come into great prominence by the discovery of frauds in the elections which have been held there. In 1908, 3,045 votes were cast in this county for Mr. Bryan, the Democratic nominee for President, and 3,452 for Mr. Taft, the Republican nominee. In the same year Mr. Harmon, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received 2,006 votes, and Mr. Harris, the Republican candidate, received 2,562 votes. How many of these votes were bought on the one side or the other it is hard to determine, but not less than 2,000 voters in the county have been indicted by the grand jury for selling their votes, and it is said that the testimony will prove that there is not an unpurchasable voter in the entire county. According to the statements that have been made by men who have grown up in the county, it has always been the habit of the Adams County electors to sell their votes to the highest bidder. We are quite ready to believe that such is the case, else how was it that Mr. Taft received 344 votes more than Mr. Bryan in 1908, and in the same year Mr. Harris received 456 more votes than Mr. Harmon?

We wish the grand juries of all the counties in Ohio would make a thorough investigation, so that the country might be apprised as to how much it would take to buy Ohio at the polls. Would it not be cheaper, however, to buy the electoral votes of the State, instead of the people themselves? The men nominated for Presidential Electors in Ohio are fairly representative of the people of that Commonwealth, it being as in physics, that the stream does not rise above its source. Instead of paying \$10 for votes, or \$5—we do not know the last quotations—men scattered here and there throughout the State, the Presidential Electors will perceive at once that these small sums, gathered into a general fund and paid to them individually, would really make the business worth while.

THE "COMMISSION" IDEA SPREADING.

Spokane, Washington, has determined to adopt the commission form of government. Spokane is now a city of about one hundred thousand population. The people have voted for it by a majority of about three to two. Other progressive towns in the country, which believe that government is largely a matter of business, and not a matter of ward politics, have determined upon this method of managing their affairs. The commission form of city government, in our opinion, would suit the town of Richmond exactly, and nothing better could happen for it than a straight business management—the application of modern methods to a modern city's needs.

DID BONAPARTE BLUNDER?

Commenting on the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the New York World case, the Hartford Courant says: "No future Attorney-General will repeat Mr. Bonaparte's blunder." But let us look into this case a little further before condemning the Courant. Was it Attorney-General Bonaparte's blunder? Is it not true, on the contrary, that Bonaparte advised the President that the statute under which this case was brought, and in that against the Indianapolis News, should not be invoked? We have heard so, and if such was the case, Bonaparte should not be condemned except for permitting himself to be driven by the President into a foolish fight for the establishment of an outrageous tyranny.

THE CALIFORNIA PRIMARY.

Those who are interested in the primary question can well study the present senatorial struggle in California. It is worse than the situation in New Jersey. In California, an "advisory" primary was held in August, at which the Republicans expressed their preference for the recent United States Senators.

There were three candidates. There was John D. Works, 61,757; Albert G. Springer, 65,182; Edwin A. Mervine, 12,676. The Legislature has imposed upon it now the duty of interpreting this result. Works claims it, Springer claims it, and so does Mervine, who feels that the result makes it a free-for-all and catch-see-catch-can contest.

The claim of the Springer men—and by the way, Springer is the famous baseball pitcher, manufacturer and authority—that they ought to win, because the primary law gave that advisory vote shall be for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the voters in the respective senatorial districts, and that members of the Legislature shall be at liberty to vote either for the candidate receiving the most votes of their party in the great-

est number of districts." If this rule apply, Springer would be a victor, for he would then have 62 votes in the joint assembly. Works would have 31, Mervine 5, with one tie vote between Works and Mervine, and 21 Democrats. Springer carried 29 counties, Works 22, Mervine 6. In every way, except the popular vote, Springer leads. The sentiment by districts is the course which he urges, thinking that the popular vote cannot control the case any more than it does in a presidential election.

The law is very loosely drawn, and is so ambiguous that its intent may be wholly defeated in the present election. It is a question between the districts and the people as a mass. The weight of law and precedent seems to be on Springer's side. If there were a really legitimate popular vote for senators in the State, it might be different. It cannot be said that the vote of the people expresses any preference for Works, because no one can tell by the result who Mervine's votes might have gone to in a second primary.

There ought to be but one kind of primary law—one that would hold water in all cases, clear, direct, unambiguous, broad enough to cover all contingencies.

THE MECHANICVILLE MUD-ROAD.

Several complaints have been made to The Times-Dispatch about the condition of the country roads in this State, and particularly the so-called "Mechanicville Pike," which is now said to be six inches deep in mud, and soft enough to bury a wagon to the hub. "How is that for a Toll Road?" asks a correspondent, and he adds:

"The writer has travelled roads in different parts of the United States and in Europe; but this beats 'em all, and a Toll Road, at that! People from Henrico County, Hanover County and King William County that travel the Mechanicville Mud Road want a free road."

What did we tell these people 'way last Spring and Summer, when the weather was good and the roads were firm and there was not a bad place anywhere? We told them that the winter, with its rains and snows and cold, would be along in a little while and that they had better put in some time fixing the highways for travel while the weather was fair and the crops were laid by instead of putting in the whole winter swearing at the elements. What the people who travel the Mechanicville Pike really want, we suppose, is not so much "a free road," as a road they can travel after they have paid toll.

Road building in this part of Virginia, with all the material at hand and with the drainage already supplied by nature, should be done at a minimum cost; but it must be done by the people, it will not do itself. Next summer, when the Mechanicville Pike is not a hard road to travel, the people who are complaining about it now should plan for its reconstruction before another winter rolls around.

ATLANTA UNDER PROHIBITION.

According to a dispatch published in the Savannah Press, the annual report of the Police Department of Atlanta shows that prohibition has not prohibited in that town. The number of crimes and the number of arrests, we are told, have steadily increased in Atlanta during the last three years, or since the adoption of the prohibition law. "It is true," says the dispatch to the Savannah paper, "that for the first year after the saloons were closed the number of arrests for drunkenness and small misdemeanors decreased, but it has been creeping steadily upwards until at this Christmas time the amount of drunkenness and rowdy causing on the street seemed as great as ever." This fact is attributed by the prohibitionists to the existence of what are called "near-beer saloons," which are said to do as much harm as if the whiskey were sold directly across the bar.

Only a week or two ago we were told by one of the most eminent citizens of Atlanta that there was no scarcity of intoxicating liquors to be found there, and that there never had been any spirituous drought in the Georgia capital.

We believe that the same condition exists in other Georgia towns, and in the opinion of many sincere advocates of temperance the experiment in State-wide prohibition has failed so dismally in that State that a better plan would be the settlement of this question by communities for themselves rather than by the Legislature for the whole Commonwealth. Local self-government in liquor, as well as in other things, is sound Democratic doctrine and at the same time good morals.

TAX DODGERS IN TEXAS.

There are but two days remaining in which the citizens of Houston, Texas, can qualify to vote, and up to last Monday very few of them had paid their poll taxes. It is claimed that there are 15,000 men of voting age in that town, and in the county outside of the city limits about 8,000 more. Up to last Monday only 3,262 potential voters of Houston had paid their poll taxes, and in the county outside of the city but 1,112. If 550 of those poll tax dodgers should pay every day from now until February 1, the county would still be far short of its quota of qualified voters.

There are elections in Texas next year. There is to be an election in Houston and an election in the State on the question of State-wide constitutional prohibition. We can very well understand that the Houston Post should be somewhat disturbed by the indifference of the people of the town, although we are surprised to learn that there are only 15,000 men of voting age in Houston. We thought from the way the Post had been talking that there could not be less than 50,000. The question of most importance re-

garding this situation, from Bailey's point of view, is not the municipal election, because the fewer the number of voters of Houston who take part in the election, the better for the town, but it is the graver question of constitutional prohibition, in which election, regarding the question wholly of course, from Bailey's supposed point of view, every vote that can be cast against it will be a vote for the benefit of the State.

People who will not qualify themselves to vote when they have the chance ought to be disfranchised, and a citizen who will not do his duty as a citizen should not be counted as a citizen.

TRYING TO SAVE WASHINGTON.

Services will be held in all the Protestant Churches of Washington this month with the object of reforming, if possible, the social conditions alleged to exist in that city. An interdenominational mass meeting for the promotion of this work was held at the First Congregational Church in Washington Wednesday afternoon. A number of ministers expressed themselves very plainly about the religious conditions at the National Capital. Dr. Samuel H. Woodrow, pastor of the church where the meeting was held, declared that "in all his experience in church work this is the hardest city for the churchmen and laymen to become Christians with which he had ever had to deal." The Rev. A. W. Spooner, of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, declared that the conditions in Washington are not only the most deplorable he has ever seen, but becoming more so every year.

"Pastors, representing twenty-five denominations were present at a meeting on Wednesday." That is a very significant statement in itself. Probably the division among the churches has something to do with the lack of anything like spiritual activity among so-called Christians. Twenty-five denominations! Think of that! Or, pulling this way and one pulling that; squabbling at times among themselves about the unessentials, and now and then coming together in an earnest effort, apparently, to bring in the people who do not know exactly which way to turn at times, because of the disputations among the doctors.

It is alleged that the spiritual life of Washington is at a very low point, because of "the organized social life in the National Capital," people being too busy with social affairs to attend to church matters, or other supposed duties, to meet their obligations to the Church.

Yet it has only been a little over a year since "Gypsy Smith" led an enormous procession of about twenty thousand men in Washington, and it was supposed that this demonstration proved that the gates of hell had been demolished for good and all. We do not think there is anything irreligious or impious in social life, unless the people who make up this life are of a very cheap and common sort. The Church itself is a society. It ought to have its social side. Men are gregarious in their habits—they like to get together, and it is not necessary that they should all drink or play cards or indulge in frivolous amusements on week days any more than on Sunday. There are a lot of people in Washington who do not share in the American idea of observing the Sabbath. How could they? They are not Americans! But that is no reason why the whole community should be indicted because some members of the community do not walk in the particular way prescribed for them by those who do not enter into their spiritual life. We are quite ready to believe, however, that Washington should be reformed. The office-holding class frequently assume airs not becoming in a government of the people.

SACRIFICES FOR SCIENCE.

Just when it seemed to be getting sadder and more plain to the understanding, aviation has caused the death of two of its bright particular devotees, Moisant and Hoxsey. Yet, as the Lynchburg News aptly remarks, "discouragement is not logically in order."

Aviation is a science. Like every other science, it cannot be developed and explored and mastered within the short span of a year or so. Science requires time, the incessant labor of days that fly into years, the sacrifice of human ambition and the immolation of human life. Not Minerva-like, full-grown, complete, does Science reveal herself, but through a slow and sometimes seemingly endless evolution. It has been so with every science; it will be so with aviation. Man masters the mysteries of mind and matter only by steady and unremitting effort.

The thirty aviators who gave up their lives in the battle against the air in the year which has just closed by their sacrifices widened the vista of human knowledge and contributed greatly to the experience and understanding of those who are striving to wrest from the air its secrets, who are attempting to map out aerial topography and chart the smooth rivers and the perilous rapids of man's new domain.

With its appalling death toll for the last twelve months, what did aviation gain? The Philadelphia Public Ledger has given this concise statement of the progress of the new science:

1909, 1910.	
Altitude, feet, per hour.....	1,700 11,743
Speed, miles an hour.....	47.7 63.4
Duration, hours, minutes.....	4.6 63.4
Distance, (circular course), miles.....	113.84 262.66
Distance, (cross course), miles.....	59 177.
One passenger (circular course), in minutes.....	1.36 3.51

This is significantly brought out the fact that aviation is progressing, especially when these are the results of twelve months. Arch Hoxsey was

dashed to death, but gave an impressive contribution to aviation when he ascended 11,743 feet and established a world's record. Moisant sailed the aerial seas until his ship was wrecked and his life lost, but he, too, made records that revealed new possibilities of aviation.

Some day the science of aviation will be mastered, and then the world will look back on Hoxsey and Moisant as it now does upon those men in medicine and other sciences who have yielded up their lives that the world might grow in knowledge and understanding of the multitudinous mysteries of nature.

GOOD PLANKS.

Charles R. Hughes, of Clarke County, has announced his candidacy for the Commonwealth's Senate. In a letter to the Clarke Courier he has set forth his platform, and though we do not know Mr. Hughes and cannot endorse all of his positions, there are two planks which strike us as especially timely and commendable. They are:

"Abolition of the fee system in all offices, and the placing of all officers on a flat salary basis."

"Outlining of a policy for progressive and continuous improvement of the public roads of the State."

These are two propositions on which every candidate for the General Assembly ought to be made to express himself in no uncertain words to the electorate. The people ought to demand an expression on these two propositions, and we hope that every candidate will be as clear and explicit in his pronouncement as Mr. Hughes.

Many a political aspirant will balk at the fee system question for fear of offending the powers that be in the county and city court-houses, but the abuse brought about by this system is so great that nothing less than an absolute and definite stand should be demanded of all candidates.

The magnitude of the reform which will be effected by good roads is so well known that it is likely that few men will oppose the movement, and there should be none to do so, for the good roads efforts of the State and the various counties have already wrought tremendous good to Virginia and laid the foundations for a greater prosperity throughout the Commonwealth.

The Rocky Mountain News says:

"California is now in the roll of cotton States. She ranks next to Virginia, and Virginia is one above the bottom of the list. But California is young enough to have hopes."

So is Virginia.

The Charlotte Observer will note that yesterday morning while in a café—that is to say, what is called a grub-house in Charlotte—we distinctly heard a stranger addressed as "Dr. Cook."

We were so overwhelmed that we could not grasp his hand, but it is our belief that he was on his way home to Charlotte.

All over the country a story was printed last week about a policeman who worked overtime. It was regarded as one of the miracles of the century. The officer worked in a Massachusetts town. His watch went wrong, running one hour slow. Consequently, he remained on duty one hour too long. When the policeman was found doing duty overtime, the headquarters became alarmed and ordered detectives out to find what was the matter.

"The fox of numerous glasses of egg-nog" is a phrase used by the steamed Norfolk Virginian-Pilot describing, we suppose, Christmas in that wicked town.

The Manchester Times printed a story about the swearing in of Judge Knapp, of the new Customs Court, with this irreverent heading: "Judge Knapp Takes Bath."

It seemed a bit uncanny to read the headline on the front page of the Los Angeles Express, which only reached here yesterday: "Toxsey is steadily mounting into sky over flying field." That was written the day before his death. How significant it seems now!

From generation to generation, lovers are alike. A young man, with a mournful expression, came into this office yesterday to ask if there were any boys' schools near a certain famous girls' school not so very far from Roanoke. When assured that there was not, his face was wreathed in smiles. It seems that the sweet apple of his eye is going to school there after a week or so and he dreads foreign competition. May the tender grace of his romance never be shattered!

The Knoxville Sentinel mentions the fact that some one is proposing a bill to prohibit "the loathsome dusting of traveler's clothing by the Pullman porters." This bill ought to be passed in all States and by Congress, and it ought to have the support of the porters, who, instead of grafting on the public, ought to be paid an adequate salary by the Pullman Company, the mercantile corporation, whose great need of funds is so apparent to the American people. Moreover, it is declared by medical authorities that this brushing by Pullman porters is highly unsanitary, since it may be the mode by which germs are communicated from sick persons to others, especially in the case of tubercular patients. Incidentally, this method of brushing to extort a fee ought to be stopped in the hotels and in the clubs. It is unnecessary, it is undesirable to a majority of the defendants, and it ought to cease.

The Boston Transcript will be shocked to know it, but last night a man called us up and asked us to decide a bet as to the birthplace of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

"Let My Name Be Kindly Spoken."

Will you please publish "Let My Name Be Kindly Spoken," Part of the words are, "Bring back, bring back the one I love." X. V. We regret that we cannot reprint songs and poems in this column.

Ministers and Ambassadors.

Please tell me to what countries the United States sends ministers and ambassadors, and give the names of our present diplomatic representatives.

A READER.
 Russia, William W. Rockhill, ambassador; Great Britain, Whitelaw Reid, ambassador; Austria, Austria-Hungary, Charles S. Francis, ambassador; Germany, David J. Hill, ambassador; Italy, John G. A. Leshman, ambassador; Spain, Henry Clay Ide, minister.

Lincoln's Cabinet Officers.

Will you please inform me what the Cabinet officers were of Lincoln's Cabinet? Also, what were the names of the officers of the late Jackson Davis; what did he do or teach? Will he be much obliged for answers to these questions.

A REGULAR READER.
 1. Secretary of the State, William H. Seward; Secretaries of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, William Pitt Fessenden; Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton; Secretary of the Interior, Caleb B. Smith; John P. Usher, Secretary of the Navy; Gideon Welles, Postmaster.

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Sir William, who has just been appointed minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, at Copenhagen, in the place of Gifford Pinchot's brother-in-law, Sir Alan Johnstone, is brother of Plunkett Greene, the singer, and, like the latter, an Irishman. He has been in Copenhagen since the outbreak of the last war in South Africa, and in spite of his being a prisoner of war, Sir Simon Cameron, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretaries of the Interior, Caleb B. Smith, John P. Usher, Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, Postmaster.

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The million, part of which is very old, was added to in 1820 and was situated on the edge of one of the many valleys or dells running from the top of the Catskill Hills, some 800 feet above sea level, into the King of the North. It is surrounded by pretty

General, Montgomery Blair, William Denison, Attorneys-General, Edward Bates, Thian J. Coffey, James Speed, 2. Andrew Jackson Davis is an American lecturer and writer on spiritualism, born in 1826, in Orange County, N. Y., his first book, "The Principles of Nature," he dictated in 1845, after a trance of sixteen hours, during which time he claimed to have received his inspiration from communion with inhabitants of the spirit world. Some of his other works are: "The Pentacles" (1850); "The Magic Staff," an autobiography (1857); "Arcana" (1867); "Mental Diseases and Disorders of the Brain" (1871); and "Autobiography" (1875). Most of his books are plentifully supplied with allusions to spiritual experiences with spirit revelations, which must necessarily be received without verification.

Biography of Cleveland.

(1) Kindly give me the present address of Mrs. Grover Cleveland. (2) Tell me where one may procure a really good biography of the late President Cleveland, with the name of the biographer. (3) Address her at Princeton, N. J. There are several good biographies of Cleveland. One by Whittey, "Life and Public Services of Grover Cleveland," by Hensel and Parker, and "Personal Reminiscences of Grover Cleveland," by Charles F. Parker, a very readable book. If you desire the address of the publishers, send self-addressed postal for reply.

SIR WILLIAM GREENE GOES TO COPENHAGEN

Shopping gardens, and by woods noted for the enormous size, for the great antiquity of the trees, and the beauty of the beech trees. The park, which is a very extensive one, possessed a private racecourse, which was known as the Goodwood of the West of England, where races were regularly held in September, the round course being a mile and a half, and a straight run of six furlongs. Cups were given every year, and the late Sir Nigel Kingscote had one in his possession bearing the date of 1814. The races were given up in 1825, and have not since been revived. In another portion of the park is a secluded dell, where many famous races have taken place a hundred years ago. But they have of course been long since abolished.

The late Sir Nigel Kingscote died as paymaster of King Edward's household after having served him as an equerry from the time of his marriage to Princess Alexandra of Denmark. He played a very important role in London society, and in quite a large number of cases, which it is unnecessary to detail here, he was unanimously selected as an arbitrator in certain controversies, in which questions of honor were involved. Not a few judgments in these matters ever questioned.

One of the sources of annoyance, indignation and distress, both to Sir Nigel and to the late Queen, was the extraordinary scandals in which Sir Nigel's younger brother, Colonel Howard Kingscote, became involved in connection with financial dealings. He was a daughter of that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, English ambassador in Constantinople and at Madrid, and he represented the interests of this country in Spain, during the war of the latter with the United States. He achieved some success in literature, under the pen name of "Lucas Cleeve." But none of her novels, starting and sensational as they were, compared with the sensations of her own extraordinary career on both sides of the Atlantic. Perhaps the best description thereof is that which she gave herself in publication in "Who's Who," and in which she described herself as "educated in the most scandalous and varied career." (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

Voice of the People

Communications must not contain more than 300 words. When this limit is exceeded letters will be returned. No anonymous communications will be accepted. All communications must be accompanied by an envelope, with the writer's address, must accompany every communication.

The Fire-Escape at the College.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir—Your editorial regarding the fire-escape at Richmond College is evidently based on incorrect information. The records of the trustees show that they began on fire-escapes years ago. On June 21, 1892—more than eighteen years ago—the committee on grounds and buildings reported to the board "Fire-escape required by city ordinance has been erected and paid for" and the treasurer's books show that Joseph Hall & Co. were paid that year \$172 for fire-escape.

Mr. Beck is a most valuable officer, but I do not think he will claim to date back that far.

Please let me thank you for your kind and generous words in our hour of distress, but since we find the impression on the public that the college for long years violated the city ordinance and imperiled the lives of its students.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Make this Bank Your Bank

Sign your name to the list of depositors and take a step to assured prosperity.

National State and City Bank OF RICHMOND.